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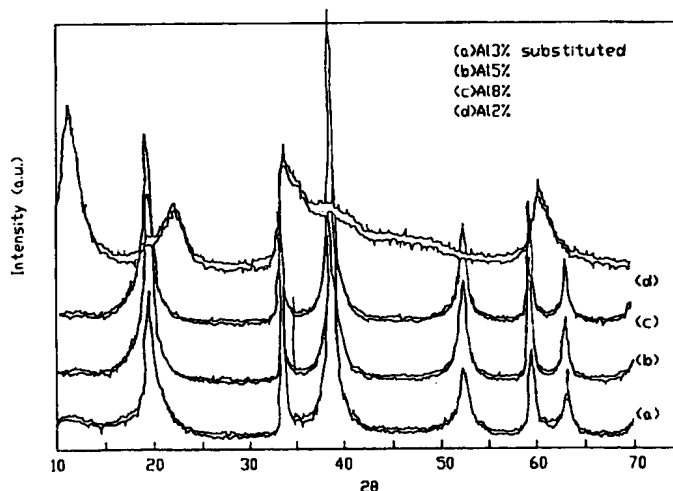
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(54) An active material for a cathode of a nickel cell, a production method thereof, and a production method of a cathode of a nickel cell

(57) Disclosed in this invention is an active material for a cathode of a nickel cell, nickel-metal hydroxycarbonate having the formula, $Ni_{1-2x}M_{2x}(OH)_2(CO_3)_x$ ($0 < x \leq 0.05$), wherein M is a trivalent metal, the average diameter of the active material is 8~20 μm , tapping density thereof is more than 1.6g/cm³, lattice constant of C axis thereof is 4~6 Å, lat-

tice constant of A axis thereof is 2.5~2.7 Å, the shape of thereof is globular. The active material increases a cell's capacity by increasing the availability of the active material, make high-rate charging-discharging cycles possible and have a lifetime more than two times than the active material using ordinary nickel hydroxide.

FIG.1



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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to an active material for a cathode of a nickel cell, a production method thereof, and a production method of a cathode of a nickel cell, and particularly, provides an active material for a cathode of a nickel cell, a production method thereof, and a production method of a cathode of a nickel cell for making it possible to produce a cell having a high capacity.

2. Description of the Related arts

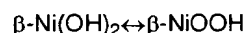
Recently, downsizing and lightening of new portable electronic machines such as camera-VTR integrated systems, audio systems, lap-top personal computers, portable phones and the like have made it necessary to improve the efficiency and capacity of a cell. In particular, trying to lower a production cost of the cell proceeds now in economical aspects.

In general, cells are classified as primary or secondary depending on their capability of being electrically recharged. A primary cell, such as a manganese battery, an alkaline battery, a mercury battery, and a silver oxide battery are not easily recharged electrically and hence are discharged once and discarded. A secondary cell, such as a lead storage battery, a nickel-metal hydride battery using metal hydride as an active material for a cathode, a closed nickel-cadmium battery, a lithium-metal battery, a lithium-ion battery, a lithium-polymer battery can be recharged electrically, after discharged, to their original condition. In addition to the batteries, a fuel battery and a solar battery are developed.

The disadvantages of a primary cell are low capacity, short lifetime, and contributing to environmental pollution by the disposal of non-reusable cells. On the other hand, the advantages of a secondary cell are higher efficiency, longer lifetime, a relatively higher voltage than a primary cell, and reusability thereby contributing less waste to the environment.

Among the secondary cells described above, a nickel cell is desirable in environmental aspects because of the most developed recycling technology and it increases the capacity of an electrode plate by means of increasing the packing amount per volume by packing active material paste in a multi-porous and alkali-resistant plate to provide a cell having a high capacity, and it is broadly used now.

Currently, nickel hydroxide is used as an active material for a cathode in a nickel cell and the reaction is as follows.



The oxidation number of nickel changes by one while the reversible reaction, and therefore theoretical capacity of nickel hydroxide is 289mAh/g.

But the oxidation number of nickel changes from +2.3 to +3.0~+3.7 in real reaction and it is possible that the capacity varies from 200~280mAh/g, that is, 70~140% of the theoretical value.

In spite of above-described possibility, a high oxidation number of nickel causes decrease of a cell's and an electrode's lifetime, severe self-discharging, and low reversibility of reaction, and therefore the available capacity is known as 250~280mAh/g.

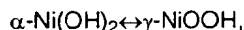
In a cathode of a nickel cell, the major reason for electrode inferiority is electrode's swelling that is, electrode's volume expansion that occurs during the transition to γ form having a larger lattice size for hydrogen ions' transfer, that is to say, $\beta\text{-NiOOH}$ changes to $\gamma\text{-NiOOH}$ having a low density by overdischarging β form having a higher density than α form. The electrode's swelling causes the loss of an active material, the decrease of conductivity, and severe decrease of an electrode's cycle life and efficiency.

The reason why the low density $\gamma\text{-NiOOH}$ is formed is because a compact crystalline structure of a high density nickel hydroxide, that is, hydrogen ions cannot move efficiently in the reaction due to the small number of internal micropores. Therefore, it is desirable to prevent the formation of a low density $\gamma\text{-NiOOH}$ to improve properties of an electrode.

To suppress the $\beta \rightarrow \gamma$ form transition, a new material, nickel-metal hydroxycarbonate is used that atoms such as cobalt, cadmium, zinc etc. are added to nickel hydroxide and these atoms substitute a part of nickel and therefore it sustains stable α form in strong alkaline solution. The method causes lattice deformation by atomic substitution and therefore can suppress the formation of $\gamma\text{-NiOOH}$ as hydrogen ions move efficiently and overvoltage decreases in the charging-discharging cycle.

In addition to the method, a method to improve conductivity of an active material is broadly used that elevates the availability of an active material by using cobalt oxide forming efficient conductive matrix in strong alkaline solution.

But the two methods have limits on increasing the capacity due to the fixation of an active material and a charging-discharging reaction device and therefore it is essential to change an active material itself to increase the capacity efficiently. Recently, an active material having a new structure-the active material has a high density and a globular shape-were developed by means that the content of trivalent metallic atoms, like cobalt and ferrous, is controlled. That is to say, the materials use a reversible reaction,



that has relatively small density differences for the charging-discharging cycle and more electrons transfer because of a large change of nickel's oxidation states during the reaction and therefore the method has high capacity theoretically, and prevents swelling of an electrode and thereby prolongs cycle life of the electrode.

But the tapping density of the powder used now is 1.4g/cm³ or less, it is tubular-shape, not globular-shape, control of the particle size's distribution is difficult. As for the crystallization degree, the half-band width of (001) plane is 0.5 or more, so it has an amorphous-phase property. Therefore, it is difficult that the material is made to have a high density and a globular-shape and that the electrode is made to have a high density and consequently, the capacity of the cell increase unsatisfactorily. It is difficult to obtain the best properties of the produced powder and theoretical value, ~375mAh/g or 130% of theoretical capacity of nickel hydroxide cannot be obtained.

The results are due to non-establishment of the charging-discharging characteristics and therefore an increase of a cell's capacity has limits without establishment of the charging-discharging characteristics.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to solve the problems as described above, an object of this invention is to provide an active material for a cathode of a nickel cell, a production method thereof, and a production method of a cathode of a nickel cell, wherein properties like shape, particle size, density and specific surface area of nickel-metal hydroxycarbonate powder as the active material are controlled and thereby in overcharging of a cathode, swelling of the electrode is prevented and the efficiency of a charging-discharging cycle is improved and thereby a cell having a high capacity can be produced.

An embodiment of the present invention provides an active material for a cathode of a nickel cell, nickel-metal hydroxycarbonate powder having the formula, $\text{Ni}_{1-2x}\text{M}_{2x}(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)_x$ ($0 < x \leq 0.05$), wherein M is a trivalent metal, the average diameter of the active material is 8~20 μm , tapping density thereof is more than 1.6g/cm³, lattice constant of C axis thereof is 4~6 Å, lattice constant of A axis thereof is 2.5~2.7 Å, the shape thereof is globular. The active material having a β form before a charging or discharging reaction, $\beta \rightarrow \alpha$ form transition occurs during the charging or discharging reaction, thereby $\alpha \leftrightarrow \gamma$ form transition (that is, $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ form transition during charging reaction and $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ form transition during discharging reaction) occurs and therefore discharging capacity of the cell increases.

In above-described active material, M is selected from the group consisting of Al, Co, Fe, Ga, Mn, In and the mixtures thereof.

An embodiment of the present invention also provides a method for producing the active material which comprises the steps of making a mixture by mixing a nickel sulfate solution and an ammonia solution, adding a precipitating agent to the mixture, and agitating and filtering the mixture under a decompressed condition. In above-described method, the precipitation agent is NaOH solution containing metal oxide and therein the ratio of nickel sulfate to ammonia is 1 to 0.5~1.0% by mole.

An embodiment of the present invention also provides the method for producing a cathode of a nickel cell which comprises the steps of producing paste by mixing the active material described above, a viscosity-increasing agent, and a conductive agent, laminating the paste on a metallic supporter, and drying and pressing the metallic supporter.

In above-described method, the conductive agent is selected from the group consisting of Co, CoO, and Co(OH)_2 and the content thereof is 5~18% by weight of the total weight of the active material.

As described above, in the active material with the method presented in this invention, the availability of the active material increases by a maximum of 20%, so that capacity of the cell increases from 289mAh/g to 350mAh/g. Also, in the charging-discharging characteristics, high-rate charging is possible as capacity is relatively invariable in 1C charging reaction compared with in 0.2C charging reaction. And in cycle life, when the electrode plate experiment is performed, capacity is effective even after 100 cycles of charging-discharging reactions compared with more or less than 50 cycles of charging-discharging reactions in the case of using the prior nickel hydroxide and therefore the cycle life improves by more than 2 times. In addition, if the cell is produced using the active material presented in this invention, swelling of the electrode is prevented and thereby the charging-discharging characteristics is improved and the capacity of a cell increases.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a graph showing a XRD pattern with the content of substituted Al^{+3} of an active material for a cathode of the nickel cell produced by the method presented in this invention.

FIG. 2 is a graph showing a XRD pattern indicating the form transition occurring for a charging-discharging reaction in the nickel cell produced by the method presented in this invention.

FIG. 3 is a graph showing the charging-discharging characteristics of the powder of the active material for a cathode of the nickel cell produced by the method presented in this invention, in particular, substituted by Al^{+3} .

FIG. 4 is a graph showing the change of discharging capacity with the number of charging-discharging cycles and with the content of substituted Al^{+3} of the cell produced using the active material for a cathode of the nickel cell presented in this invention.

FIG. 5 is a graph showing the change of discharging capacity with the number of a charging-discharging cycle of the cell produced using the active material for a cathode of the nickel cell presented in this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is further explained in more detail with reference to the following examples which do not limit this invention.

EXAMPLE 1~3

2.5% by mole nickel sulfate solution and 15.3 % by mole ammonia solution were mixed previously in a mixing container with the molar ratio of nickel to ammonia of 1 to 0.5~1.0 and thereafter the mixed solution was provided directly and continuously in a reaction container.

The solution containing 0.01~1% by mole Al^{+3} ions and 6% by mole NaOH solution with the molar ratio of nickel provided in the reaction container to NaOH solution of 1 to 1.5~2.5 and H_2CO_3 solution with the molar ratio of Al^{+3} provided to H_2CO_3 of 1 to more than 0.5 were provided continuously. The solutions were provided using constant-velocity circulatory pumps and one of them was connected to a pH controller. The reaction container was a 5/ beaker excreting continuously and was agitated at 900rpm by a DC motor. For sufficient agitation of the solution and efficient excretion of precipitates, two impellers and a tubular-type baffle were equipped and a disc-type baffle was equipped in the upper zone. The reaction container was maintained at a constant temperature using a thermostat and was equipped with the pH electrode in the middle zone to control the pH and the velocity of the precipitation agent was automatically adjusted and thereby a constant pH was maintained.

Excreted solution was filtered in a suction filter and therein was sufficiently washed with distilled water to prevent precipitation in the upper zone.

The solutions were provided with a FMI piston pump and a 3~180rpm constant-velocity motor and providing velocity of them were controlled within the range of 3.0m/ aberration or less per hour.

The produced nickel-metal hydroxycarbonate powder was differentiated by particle size by sieving in 200, 325, 400 mesh (75, 46, 32 μm) and sample A, in example 1, was 46~75 μm , sample B, in example 2, was 32~46 μm , and sample C, in example 3, was less than 32 μm of size. Thereafter properties were analyzed by shape, size, distribution, tapping density, thermal analysis, and form analysis of particles and the results are shown in table 1 below.

Table 1

Properties and charging-discharging characteristics with particle size after 10 cycles			
	example 1	example 2	example 3
particle size[μm]	46~75	32~46	<32
average particle size[μm]	54	38	12
specific surface area[m ² /g]	15	23	36
tapping density[g/m ²]	1.84	1.98	2.13
half width[001]	2.3	2.3	2.3
CoO content[%]	12	12	12
packing density[g/m ³]	1.65	1.73	1.96

Table 1 (continued)

Properties and charging-discharging characteristics with particle size after 10 cycles			
	example 1	example 2	example 3
availability[%]	108	112	123
capacity[mAh/g]	312	324	355

EXAMPLE 4~6

An active material, sample A produced by the method presented example 1~3 described above, 0.1~1.0% by weight of the weight of the active material of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and polytetrafluoroethylene as a viscosity-increasing agent, and CoO, as a conductive agent, of which the content was varied, as shown in table 2 below, and added to produce paste and a cathode plate was made by the paste being laminated and packed in a nickel-foam plate and AB₅-type hydrogenated alloy made from Mm metal(manufactured by Ovonic Battery Company) was used as a conjugate electrode or an anode.

Subsequently, the respective electrode was wholly separated by a separator. Electrolytic solution was injected and the separator was soaked in an electrolytic solution but the electrode was prevented from being soaked directly in the electrolytic solution and thereby a cell was produced.

EXAMPLE 7~9

Example 4~6 were repeated except that the active material, sample B were used.

EXAMPLE 10~12

Example 4~6 were repeated except that the active material, sample C were used.

The efficiency of the conductive agent with the content of it was measured and the results are shown in table 2 below.

Table 2

The availability of the active material in charging-discharging cycles with the content of the conductive agent(CoO)					
sample	example	CoO content [weight%]	10 cycles [availability%]	30 cycles [availability%]	50 cycles [availability%]
A	example 4	6	101	100	102
	example 5	12	108	107	108
	example 6	18	103	103	102
B	example 7	6	102	102	103
	example 8	12	112	112	112
	example 9	18	104	105	104
C	example 10	6	114	113	115
	example 11	12	123	121	122
	example 12	18	112	110	111

In the experiments using Al⁺³ as a metallic atom, α form powder was obtained when the content of Al⁺³ was more than 10% by mole of the total mole of the active material and β form nickel hydroxide was obtained when the content of Al⁺³ was 10% by mole or less of the total mole of the active material.

Drawing 1 is the XRD results with the content of Al⁺³ and as shown there, it is known that β form nickel hydroxide is obtained when the content of Al⁺³ is 10% by mole or less. Like this, the result measuring lattice constant from XRD shows that the larger the content of Al⁺³, the larger the constant of C axis and the smaller the constant of A axis. It is supposed that the constant of C axis increases because the larger the content of Al⁺³ substituted, the larger the number

of CO_3^{2-} ions intercalated.

EXAMPLE 13

To measure the form transition of the active material on the electrode plate charging-discharging cycles having been proceeded, the cell produced with the method presented in example 4 ~ 6 was experimented on charging-discharging cycles and thereafter the intensities after 1 cycle, 10cycles, 30cycles were measured and the results are respectively shown in drawing 2(a), 2(b), 2(c).

As shown in drawing 2, form transition occurs after 10 cycles of charging-discharging. In this case, electrode's swelling, the loss of the active material, and the decrease of capacity due to the form transition are not observed. The reason of the results is supposed that substitution of trivalent Al^{+3} buffers abrupt deformation of lattice due to form transition because the interval of lattice has been previously arranged.

The charging-discharging curve during the form transition is shown in drawing 3. It is known from the result that $\alpha \leftrightarrow \gamma$ couples participate in the charging-discharging reaction. The charging curve consisting only of $\beta \rightarrow \beta$ couples simply shows a single plateau, but a charging-discharging reaction by $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ couples causes charging curve with 2 plateaus. Also, discharging capacity increases as $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ couples also participate in the charging-discharging reaction.

From this, it is supposed that the availability of an active material increase with the reaction occurring within the active material powder itself from the form transition.

The discharging capacity with the number of charging-discharging cycles is shown in drawing 4. Discharging capacity increases within the range of 40 cycles of charging-discharging reaction with the form transition.

The availability of the cell made of nickel hydroxide powder(manufactured by Tanaka Co. in Japan) used ordinarily as cell materials and the availability of the cell made of the powder presented in this invention are measured.

The result is that the availability of the former is 280mAh/g, 90% of the maximum value and abrupt decrease of capacity is observed by the loss of an active material in high-rate charging of 1C charging. But the availability of the latter is invariable in 1C charging compared with in 0.2C charging and abrupt decrease of capacity does not occur even after 100 cycles. The results measuring discharging capacity of the cell using the active material presented in this invention is shown in drawing 5.

Claims

1. An active material for a cathode of a nickel cell, having the formula, $\text{Ni}_{1-2x}\text{M}_{2x}(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)_x (0 < x \leq 0.05)$:
wherein said M is a trivalent metal, the average diameter of said active material is 8~20 μm , tapping density thereof is 1.6g/cm³ or more, lattice constant of C axis thereof is 4~6 Å, lattice constant of A axis thereof is 2.5~2.7 Å, the shape thereof is globular .
2. The active material according to claim 1, wherein said active material has a β form before a charging or discharging reaction. $\beta \rightarrow \alpha$ in form transition occurs during the charging or discharging reaction, thereby $\alpha \leftrightarrow \gamma$ form transition occurs, and therefore discharging capacity of the cell increases.
3. The active material according to claim 1, wherein said M is selected from the group consisting of Al, Co, Fe, Ga, Mn, In and the mixtures thereof.
4. A method for producing the active material described in claim 1, the method which comprises the steps of:
 - (a) producing a mixture by mixing a nickel sulfate solution and an ammonia solution;
 - (b) adding a precipitating agent to said mixture; and
 - (c) agitating and filtering said mixture under a decompressed condition.
5. The method according to claim 5, wherein said precipitation agent is NaOH solution containing metal oxide.
6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the content of said ammonia is 0.5~1.0% by mole of the mole of nickel sulfate.
7. A method for producing a cathode of a nickel cell, the method which comprises the steps of:
 - (a) producing paste by mixing the active material described in claim 1, a viscosity- increasing agent, and a con-

ductive agent;

(b) laminating said paste on a metallic supporter; and

5 (c) drying and pressing said metallic supporter.

8. The method according to claim 8, wherein said conductive agent is selected from the group consisting of Co, CoO, and Co(OH)₂ and the content of said conductive agent is 5~18% by weight of the total weight of the active material.

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FIG.1

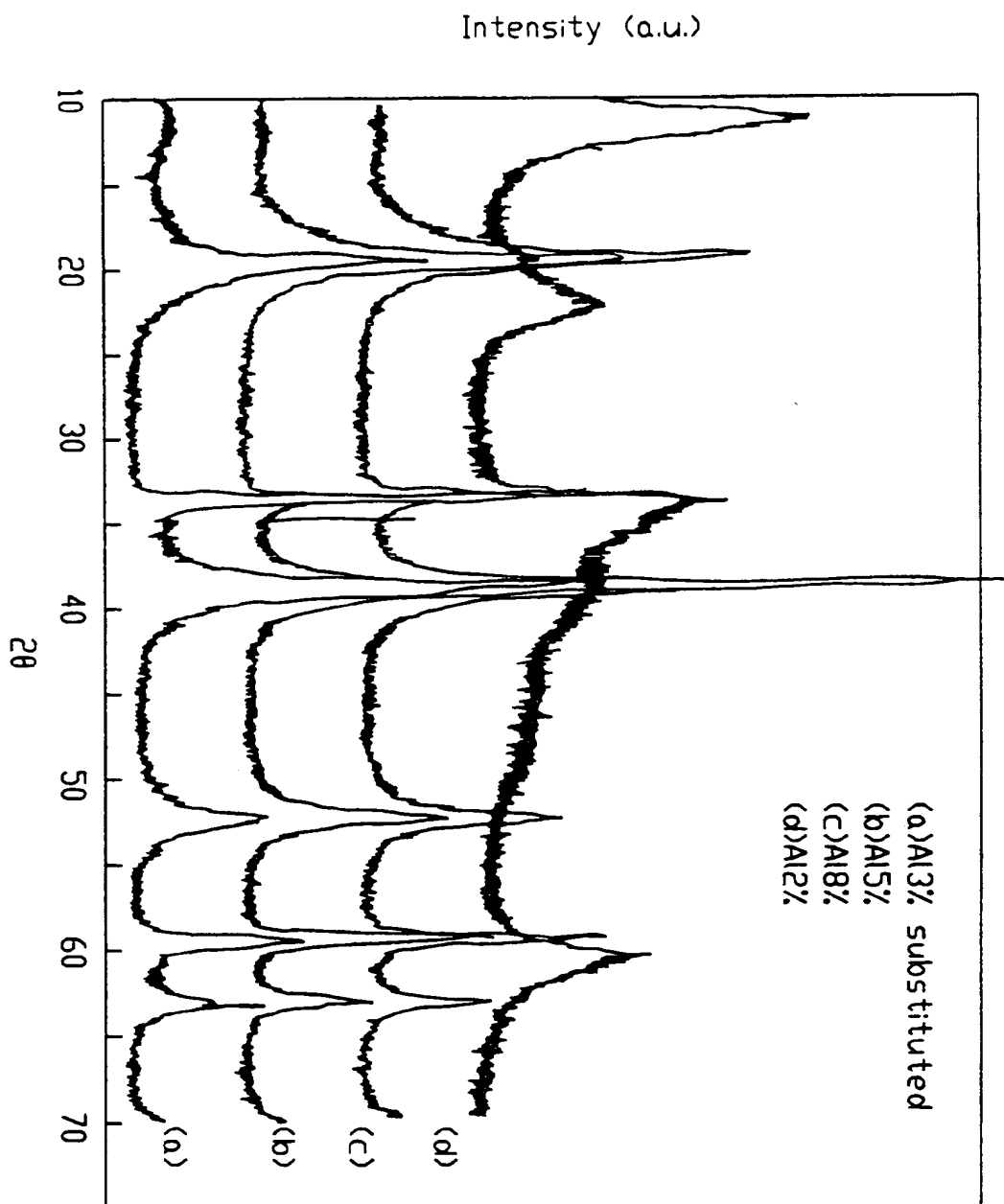


FIG.2

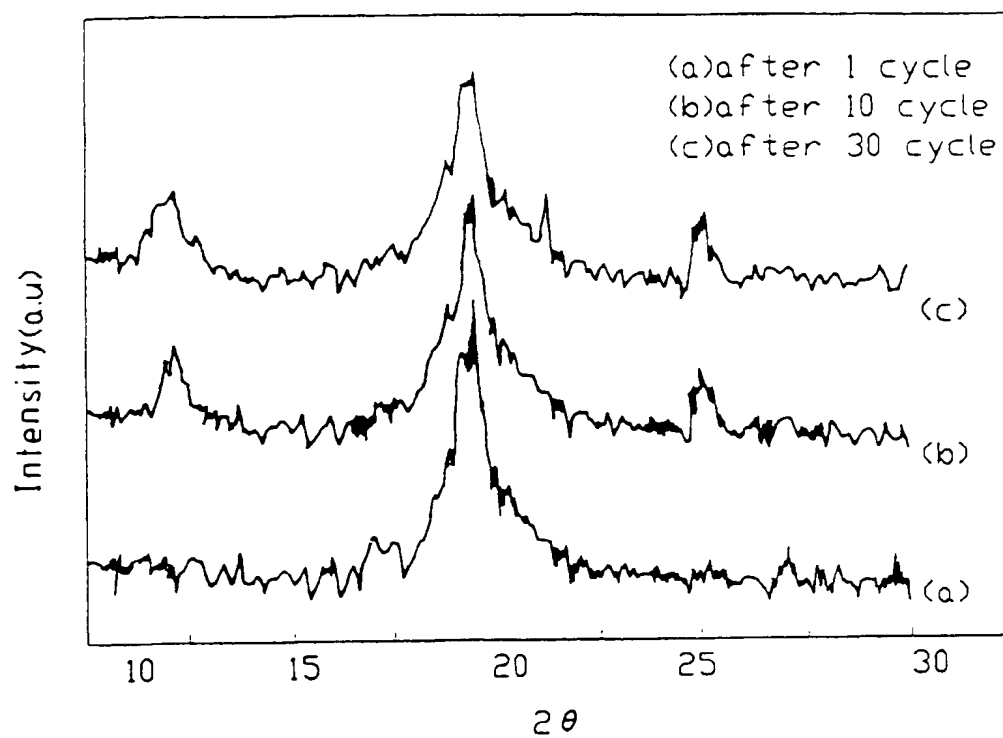


FIG.3

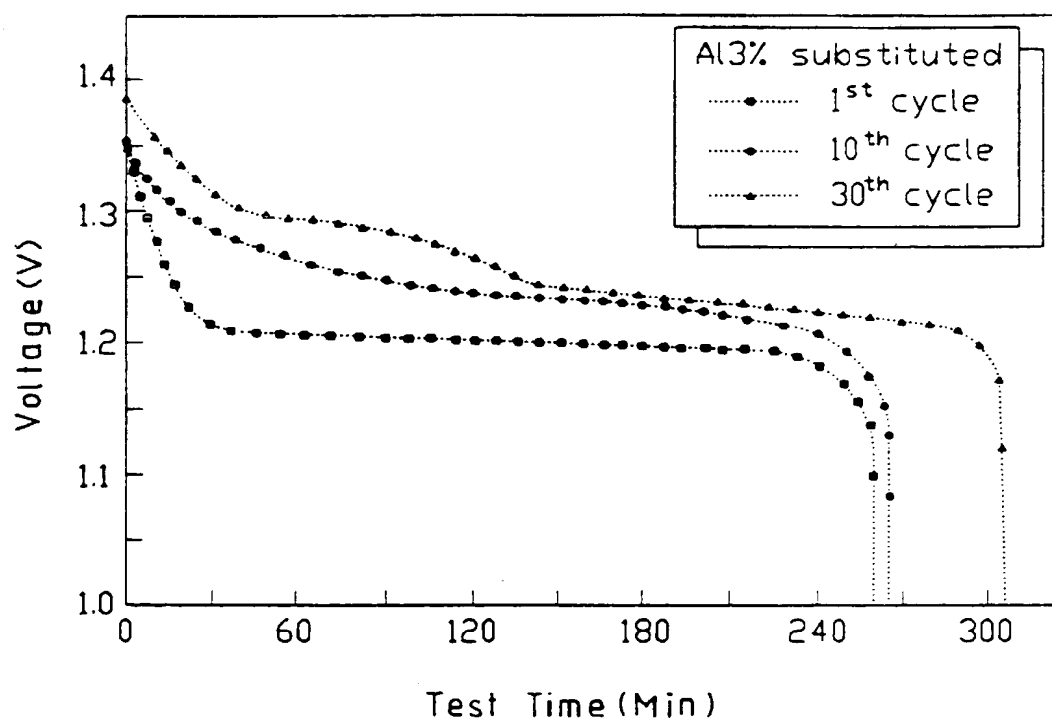


FIG.4

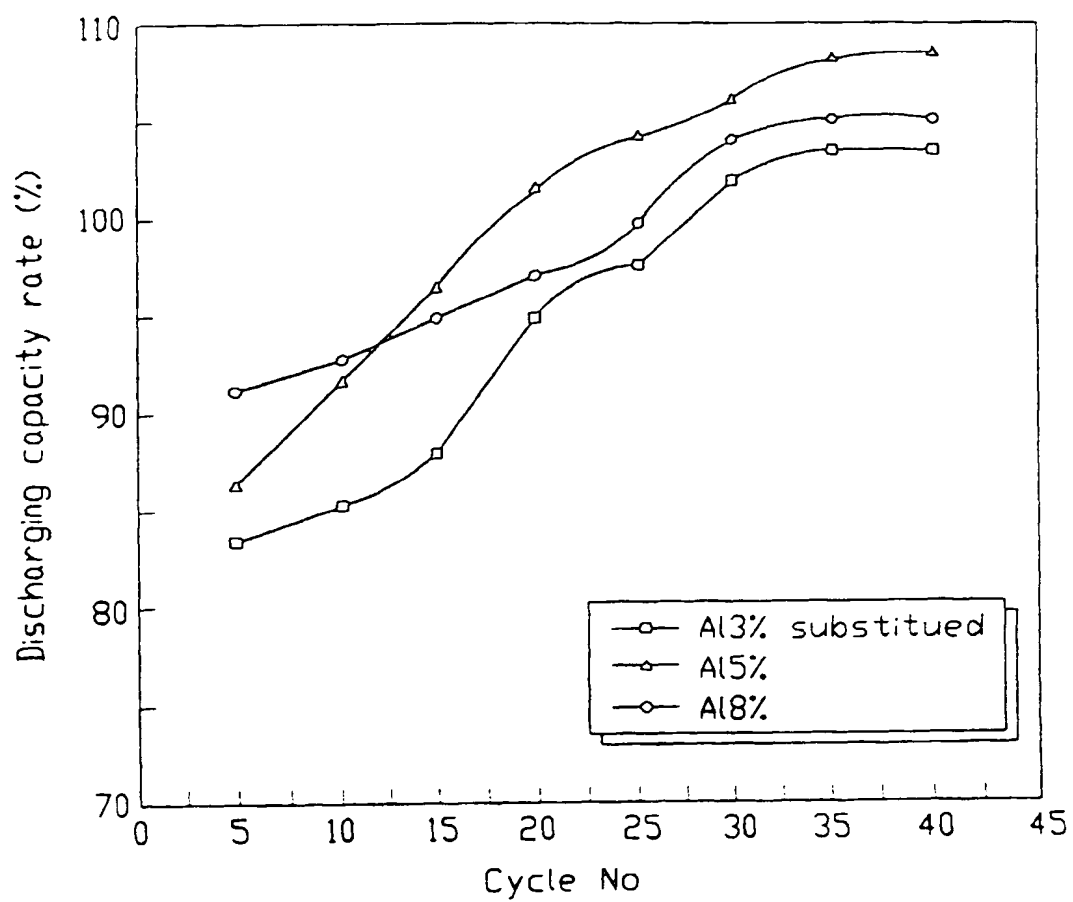
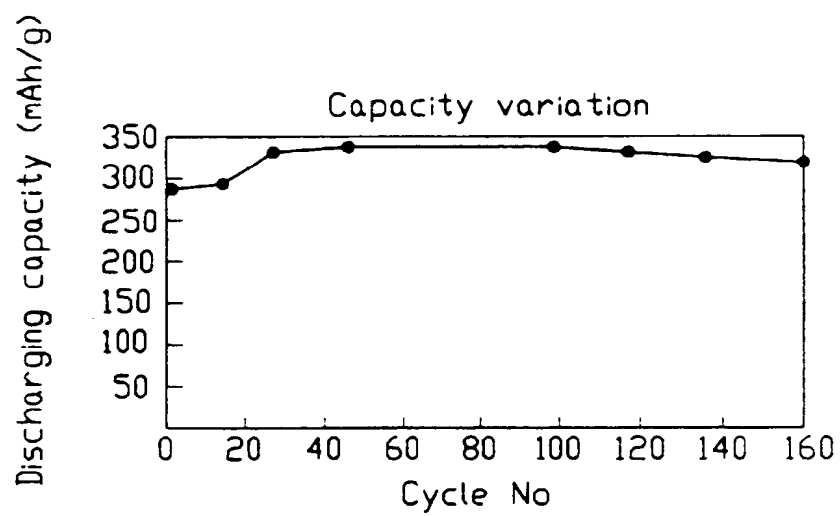


FIG.5





European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 97 12 0749

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
X	EP 0 714 144 A (SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO) * claims 1-9; example 1 * ---	1	H01M4/52
P,X	DE 196 35 247 A (SAMSUNG DISPLAY DEVICES CO LTD) * the whole document * ---	1	
A	EP 0 390 677 A (CENTRE NAT ETD SPATIALES) * claims 1-20 * ---	1-8	
A	EP 0 646 546 A (FUJI CHEM IND CO LTD) * claims 1-5 * ---	1-8	
A	EP 0 092 656 A (WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP) * claims 1-11 * -----	1-8	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			H01M
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 24 March 1998	Examiner Battistig, M
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